Answers

1. E/Unit VI
2. C/Unit VI
3. B/Unit VI
4. B/Unit VI
5. B/Unit VI
6. C/Unit VI
7. C/Unit VI
8. B/Unit VI
9. E/Unit VI
10. C/Unit VI
11. B/Unit VII
12. C/Unit VII
13. A/Unit VII
14. A/Unit VII
15. D/Unit VII
16. D/Unit VII
17. B/Unit VII
18. E/Unit VII
19. D/Unit VII
20. E/Unit VII
21. D/Unit VIII
22. A/Unit VIII
23. D/Unit VIII
24. A / Unit VIII
25. B/Unit VIII
26. C/Unit VI
27. B/Unit VIII
28. E/Unit VIII
29. C/Unit VIII
30. E/Unit VIII
31. E/Unit VIII
32. D/Unit IX
33. A/Unit IX
34. E/Unit IX
35. D/Unit IX
36. B/Unit IX
37. A/Unit IX
38. E/Unit IX
39. D/Unit X
40. D/Unit X
41. C/Unit X
42. C
43. B
44. B
45. C
46. C
47. C
48. B
49. E
50. C
51. B
52. C
53. A
54. A
55. D
56. D
57. B
58. E
59. D
60. E
61. D
62. A
63. E
64. E
65. B
66. C
67. A
68. A
69. C
70. A
71. C
72. D
73. E
74. E
75. B
76. A
77. E
78. C
79. C
80. C

**DBQ Outline**

**For this question you could argue:**

* The Alien and Sedition Acts were in direct violation of the constitution, going against free speech and state’s rights.
* The Alien and Sedition Acts were made to protect the United States from alien citizens of enemy powers and were justified under the Necessary and Proper Clause.
* The Alien and Sedition Acts were in violation of the constitution but there were a necessary evil to protect the United States.

**From the Documents Students should have information about:**

* The power that the Alien Act gave the President: to apprehend or deport any resident aliens whose home countries were at war with the United States.
* The Sedition Act: making it a crime to write, print, utter or publish any false, scandalous and malicious writhing against the United States.
* The Virginia Resolution: It opposed the acts saying that the federal government was exercising a power that it did not have.
* People like James Callender felt that the President and the Federal administration was trying to suppress the people of the United States and keep control of the power by making the Alien and Sedition Acts.
* First Amendment: How the Acts could be seen as going against American’s right to freedom of speech and press.
* Tenth Amendment: that the government had overstepped its powers by enforcing the Acts, they should have been reserved for the states, or the people.
* Kentucky Resolution: that the laws are in violation of the constitution and take away from the rights of the citizens.
* Necessary and Proper clause: That this gives congress the right to make a law that is necessary and proper for the safety of the United States. You could say that the Alien and Sedition Acts were necessary for the safety of the United States.
* That the Alien and Sedition Acts were aimed at protecting the United States from a possible war with France.

**Additional information about**:

* The federalist party and their presence in congress at that time
* The conflict with France and the XYZ Affair
* Federalist vs Jeffersonian Republicans
* How this effected the election of 1800
* How federalists used the Acts to stay in power and hurt opposition by Republicans
* How outspoken Jeffersonians were convicted under the Sedition Act by Federalist juries
* Matthew Lyon (or the Spitting Lion)
* Anti-French hysteria at the time
* How the Alien Acts went against normal American open-door hospitality

Answers

1. Democracy
   * During this time all of the English colonies had elected legislature by the 1650s
   * Most had bicameral legislatures with a lower hous and higher house from appointees.
   * Puritans had the right to vote.
   * Voting rights were extending to property holders.
   * Even with the king gone early precedent was wet for self government
     + Example Massachusetts Bay Company
     + Colony was ruled by a general court which towns were allowed to elect.
     + Puritans liked the idea of a covenant which expected everyone to work for good and that everyone to have a voice.

Freedom of Religion

* When the Puritans left England for religious persecution, they still did not allow freedom of religion in their colonies
  + Roger Williams-advocated separation of church and state and free practices
    - Believed that they should not take land from Native Americans
    - Was banished for his principles in 1636
      * Created Rhode Island
        + Protected freedom of religion
  + Ann Hutchinson0bleieved that god spoke to certain people, chosen
    - Did not need ministers to be saved
      * antinomianism
    - Banished by General Court of Massachusetts
    - Moved to Rhode Island
* No separation of Church and State

1. Democratic Party
   * Democrats held the presidency position for Polk’s administration, Peirce’s and Buchanan’s administrations
     + Polk’s Administration
       - Tried hardest to hold both sides on slavery
         * Polk’s gain of new territory created more problems on the slaver issue
     + Pierce’s Administration
       - Considered a safe nominee for president in 1852
       - Compromise of 1850 would rest issue on slavery
     + Buchanan’s Administration
       - Went out of the country so had not been problems for the slavery debate.
   * Party was split
     + Broke on the two candidates
       - Stephen Douglas and John C. Breckinridge
     + Pro Slavery Democrats would court slave owners
       - Burned down the barns

Republican Party

* Formend in 1854 to defeat Kansas-Nebraska Act
  + Helped build the party’s popular base
* Originated as the Whig Party
  + Democratic Party in practically Guaranteed Abraham Lincoln
* Party was Truly regional
  + Free-Soilers looking for a more powerful, broader antislavery program found the Republican Party

1. Reasons for the popularity of Prgressivism
   * Public disenchantment with business practices
     + Many small businesses were created by monopolies
       - Those who controlled the monopolies were wealthy, the small businesses were poor
       - Had no care for the welfare of their workers
         * Laws were created for this reason
   * Public horror at city conditions
     + Business influenced the cities
       - Urban dwellers
         * Cramped unsanitary conditions
         * Worked in factories for barely any pay
       - Cities were controlled by political machines
   * Progressivism built on the foundation laid by the Populist movement
     + Fought for moral causes
     + Sought to counter monopoly
     + Worked to widen democracy
     + Mainly included farmers and clergy who create the Populist coalitions
   * Growth of the Middle Class
     + Wanted to increase their political power
       - Formed American Bar Association
       - National Woman Suffrage Association
       - Outraged by businesses and corruption
   * Journalists spread Progressivism
     + Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle
       - Showed people how bad meat was being processed and what was in their food
       - Called for stricter laws
   * Teddy Roosevelt’s Presidency
     + Popularized Progressive ideals
       - Pushed for antitrust suit against large corporations
       - Tightened drug regulation
       - Created national parks
       - Read the Promise of American Life by Herbert Croly
         * Used the power of Central government to effect progressivism
2. The Civil Rights Movement
   * Martin Luther King Jr.
     + Aroused the public to regard the issue on civil rights
       - Had the “I Have a Dream” Speech
         * Caught the issues of millions of people all over the world
     + Created Sit-ins and marches
       - Marches at Selma
       - Marches in Alabama
   * Malcolm X
     + Civil Rights Activist
     + Was part of Black Muslims
       - Fought for equality
   * Black Panthers
     + At Mexico City Olympics
       - Tommie Smith and John Carlos rose one hand up to represent their issue on Civil Rights
   * The voter registration drives “sit-ins” in the South, and Freedom Riders
   * Johnson’s War on Poverty and Great Society programs
   * Kennedy and Johnson
     + Hellped many colleges desegregate
       - James Meredith in Mississippi
       - Two students in University of Alabama when Governor Wallace blocked doorway
   * Civil Rights Act of 1964
     + Outlawed unequal voter registration and ended desegregation in schools
   * Voting Rights Act of 1965
     + Outlawed discriminatory Voting Practices

Sources

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/alien.asp>

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/sedact.asp>

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/virres.asp>

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<http://home.sandiego.edu/~miker/Alien.pdf>